

E. A. Withers was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Virginia on the 13th inst.

A New York Company has made a proposition to light the street lamps of Chicago by electricity.

The City of Cartagena, Spain, has surrendered to the Government, under the attack of Gen. Dominguez.

The Washington Monument Association has made a move towards getting an appropriation from Congress of \$200,000 to finish the work.

The debt of New York city and county is \$108,000,000. It has increased during the last year to \$12,500,000. There is still more reform wanted. Something rotten yet.

The request of Gen. Davis, of Texas, for troops has been refused by the President, who suggests that the verdict of the people in the late election, should be obeyed and final.

Operations have been suspended through the entire anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. In the Pottsville region 9000 miners are idle. The wages question has made the trouble.

It is to be hoped that one of the results of the Ashantee war, will be the abolition of slavery in that kingdom. Any kind of war that would accomplish the same thing in Cuba would be a blessing in disguise.

The unfortunate Spanish frigate *Arcturion*, has had another mishap. On leaving the Brooklyn navy yard on Monday last, she grounded, but has since floated off, and is now in the offing fronting the Battery.

The standing Committees of the General Assembly of this State have been appointed. The Democrats being in the majority in both branches of course have made up the Committees in their political interest. The member from this county has a place on both the finance and judiciary Committees.

The Senate of the U. S. voted on the salary question on Monday last, a large majority voting to repeal the law of last March increasing the pay. The Senate bill leaves the compensation at the same rate it formerly was, \$5,000 a year. The salaries of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court are not changed by the bill.

20,000 California salmon, which were hatched at Green's fish hatchery establishment at Caledonia, N. Y., are on the way to be put into the headwaters of the Muskingum river. They were about 1 1/2 inches long at one month old, and will grow to weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. They are simply a large sized trout, but are more rugged than the brook trout found in our mountain streams.

Caleb Cushing's political principles are much like those of Jay Gould. The latter served before an investigating committee that in Republican districts he was a Republican, in Democratic Districts he was a Democrat, while in doubtful districts he was doubtful, but he was always an Erie man. When Republicans are trumps Cushing is a Republican; when Democrats are trumps Cushing is a Democrat; and when trumps are doubtful Cushing is doubtful; but he is always a Cushing man.

The President having withdrawn the name of Caleb Cushing as he withdrew that of Attorney General Williams on finding the nomination distasteful to the Senate and the country, has informed Western Senators that he has a list of names from which he proposes to make appointments until one can be found that will stick, and that one of four Western men named will be the next sent to the Senate. Mott R. Waite, of Toledo, is one of the four, the President's attention probably having been directed to him by his able service as counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitration. The others named are United States Circuit Judges Drummond, of Chicago, and Dillon, of Iowa, and Judge Dixon, at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

The exactions of the Legislature of South Carolina for new taxes are so much heavier this year than ever before that a large meeting of property holders was held at Columbus on the 15th at which resolutions were adopted urging the re-assembling of the Tax-payers' Convention, and asking that body to present the condition of the State to Congress with the request that it be remanded to a territorial condition or placed again under military rule. The Tax-payers' Convention will meet at Columbia February 10th.

The learned and popular Judge B., now on the Supreme Bench of California, was recently trying a case where a farmer claimed damages against a mining company for blowing valuations on to the farmer's land. A witness testified as to the effect of a stick lying in the stream of water carrying the valuations and obstructing the same.

JUDGE B.—(to witness). "How large was this stick you speak of?" WITNESS—"I don't recollect."

JUDGE B.—"Can't you approximate to the size?" WITNESS—"Well, no; I didn't measure it."

JUDGE B.—(growing impatient). "Well, Sir, was it as thick as my wrist?"

WITNESS—"Well, yes, somewhat larger; from my recollection, now, I should judge it to have been about as thick as your head."

A judicial expression seemed to play upon the features of the audience, the size of the stick having been fairly approximated.

Mr. Sargent's bill, introduced into the Senate for the protection of society in Utah, provides that any woman now holding the relation of "spouse" or "consort" and not a lawful wife to any man who cohabits with another, as his wife, spouse, or consort, may file a petition in the United States Court to be discharged for such relations, and shall be adjudged discharged therefrom, and be given the custody of her minor children and such portion of the property as is equitable. The bill declares that no alien practicing polygamy shall be entitled to citizenship, vote or hold office. It further provides for uniform ballots, and prohibits any figure of device thereon. It also prohibits any person except citizens from voting, but leaves woman's suffrage in Utah untouched.

RELIEF AT LAST.—It will be a source of relief to the country to know that the salary bill, at last disposed of and out of the way. The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed with only 26 opposing votes, the bill adopted by the Senate the day before. So closes a long, wearisome humiliating chapter in the history of current politics. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the influence of this episode, from first to last, on public opinion. That it has awakened a distrust of our public men in both parties which will not easily be allayed, there is no question. Whether that distrust will seriously affect the elections of next year depends on the absence of any more exciting topic to avert public attention, and also on the impression which Congress may produce by its conduct during the remainder of the session. It is to be hoped that at length public business of real interest and importance will have some chance of being attended to.

WITHDRAWN.—Caleb the slippery, is no longer a nominee before the Senate for the Chief Justiceship. An ugly sort of a letter of his, written to Jeff Davis on the 20th of March, 1861, has been discovered in the archives of the rebel Confederacy, in which Cushing introduced his private Secretary to the favorable notice of the "President of the Confederacy." This Secretary had gone over to the South because, wrote Mr. Cushing, "he sees, as you and I see, Mr. Davis, that the union of the States is secured, and the Government destroyed." This letter produced by Mr. Sargent, appears to have taken the Senate by surprise, and yet it is only consistent with what Mr. Cushing had said and done down to that time. It is also quite consistent with his general character. We should think that Mr. Sumner will be rather sorry that he worked so hard to make Mr. Cushing Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is not proof against personal prejudices, for or against a man—and this is not the first instance which these prejudices have overcome his better judgment. This letter was a lucky discovery, as it afforded undoubted evidence that the candidate was in sympathy with the rebellion. The nomination was of course withdrawn, and Mr. C. settled back into his true attitude.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—It is already known to our readers that the nomination of Mr. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, as minister of Spain some days since was sent to the Senate. They are, however, scarcely aware of the fact that he has since received the nomination of Chief Justice of the Supreme bench. His nomination for this high office, in view of his ability, created no surprise, but his record would seem to be a singular one indeed from which to draw recommendations for such a position as that for which he is now named. The New York Times sums up this record as follows:

As a supporter of the Dred Scott decision, as an advocate for the slave power, as a Whig who became a Democrat, as a politician whose place was never fixed from one week to another, as a gentleman who strongly objected to hear the patriotic tones of the North during the war, as a partisan of the cause which the Northern people detested—in all these capacities Mr. Cushing has distinguished himself. It can scarcely be his achievements in these directions which have moved the President to select him as Chief Justice. When we get a Chief Justice of secessionist propensities in the Supreme Court, it may fare badly with Gen. Sherman—perhaps even with Gen. Grant himself. The entire proceedings of Congress since the war may be called in question.

Republicans all over the land are taken by surprise at this course of the President. They have good reason to be dissatisfied with Cushing, for his biography of the *Times* is in no respect overdrawn. The record of the man is more or less fresh in the minds of all. As a original pro-slavery man, a supporter of the South and bitter opponent of the Government, it was quite natural that he should have denounced all the reconstruction measures, over and over again as unconstitutional. He is particularly objectionable in this respect, because, as Chief Justice, he would be called upon to pass upon these very reconstruction measures, which he has already decided by repeated declarations. It seems to be a mystery, why such men as Everts, Hoar, Pierpont, and others should be passed over, and a man who stands before the country in the light of a trimmer—a political shyster should be selected.—There is no confidence in him. He is as unstable as water, as tricky as a horse-jockey and as unscrupulous as a Tammany Hall leader. The Republican and Independent press alike, of the country, denounce the appointment. Even the New York

Tribune, is down upon it, and makes common cause with the *Times* in the treatment of the matter. While his legal requirements are conceded, it is justly feared that his political prejudices may tend to destroy the great fruits of the Union victory so far as the rights of our colored citizens are concerned.

The following is a copy of Caleb Cushing's letter to Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 20th, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's Office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you and he desires it not in a view of anticipating administrative favor, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this, I take pleasure in assuring you he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. De Bow's *Review* and other Southern works the lamentable error which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with indeed predominate taste and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intellect with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offers of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which he can feel to be his country, namely the Confederate States, from one of which—Texas—he has appointed. I most heartily recommend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and I am, with highest consideration, your obedient servant. C. CUSHING.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOV. ALLEN, on Monday last, was an affair of great pomp and show—such, it is said, as was never witnessed in Columbus. The gathering was large. The old wheel horses were out in their enthusiasm and strength, from all parts of the State, and were in high feather. The procession was an imposing pageant—eight military companies and some dozen or more bands, and various civic societies, formed in, making a formidable display of numbers as well as attractiveness of appearance. The crowd was put at 30,000 or 40,000. Gov. Allen was accompanied to the stand by Gov. Noyes who introduced him to the multitude as follows:

MR. FELLOW CITIZENS—I have the honor to introduce to you a gentleman long distinguished in the country's history, and now called by the sovereign voice of the people to preside over the interests of our State—Hon. William Allen, Governor of Ohio.

After tremendous and long continued cheering by the immense crowd, Governor Allen delivered his inaugural address, which, as showing the quality of the man, will be sought for by the general reader and is, therefore, copied below, with the single remark, that as it was probably an offhand effort, anything like a display of rhetorical finish was not to be expected:

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: The events of October have made it my duty to appear before you, and in your presence, to take the oath prescribed to the Chief Executive officer of the State.

I have taken the oath, and shall earnestly seek to perform the promises it exacts.

NO GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

At the opening of your session, my predecessor, in his annual message, submitted to you a general statement of the condition of the several executive departments of the Government. He likewise made such suggestions as seemed to him necessary and proper.

At any time during your session the public interests should, in my judgment, require me to do so, I will submit to you some additional suggestions in the form of a special message.

MUCH LEGISLATION TO BE AVOIDED.

The Constitutional Convention, now in session will no doubt complete its important labors and submit the result for ratification by the people during the current year.

Should such ratification be obtained, your next session will be one of extraordinary labor. You will then be required to revise the whole body of the general laws of the State, and by appropriate modifications, adjust those laws to the requirements of the new Constitution.

For these reasons, you may not deem it necessary to alter in any very material particulars, the existing laws, at your present session.

EXPENDITURES AND TAXES MUST BE REDUCED!

But there are some legislative acts which will, I believe, attract your immediate attention. These are acts by which taxes are imposed and appropriations made. Even if you were now convened under ordinary circumstances, you would, I believe, feel it your duty to reduce existing taxes and appropriations; for it is evident to all men that the increase of taxes and public expenditures has for some years been much beyond the actual and national necessities of the public service.

But, gentlemen, you are now convened under ordinary circumstances. A few months ago that undefined and tremendous power, called a money panic, imparted a violent shock to the whole industrial and property system of the country.

The well considered plans and calculations of all men engaged in active business, or in the exertion of active labor, were suddenly and thoroughly deranged. In the universal business anarchy that ensued, the great body of laboring people, bewildered, so that few among them were able distinctly to see their way, or know what to do or what to omit, even through the brief futurity of a single week. All values and all incomes were instantly and deeply depressed. There was not a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic, a laborer, who did not feel that he was less able to meet his engagements, or pay his taxes, than he had been before. The distressful effect of this state of things was felt by all, but it was more grievously felt by those who were laboring people, because it touched them at the vital point of subsistence. Many of these men were unable to find that regular and remunerative employment so essential to their well-being, whilst some of them, especially in the large towns and cities, would have suffered from the want of the necessities of life, had the continuance of the panic, but for that prompt humaneness and charity so characteristic of, and so honorable to the whole American people.

It is manifestly the duty of the Legislature of the State to afford the only relief which it has the constitutional power to afford, by the reduction of the public taxes, in proportion to the reduced ability of the people to pay.

Yet, this cannot be done without at the same time reducing the expenditures of the State Government down to the very least dollar compatible with the maintenance of the public credit of the State, and the efficient working of the State Government, under the over present sense of necessary economy. I do not mean that vague and mere verbal economy which public men are so ready to profess with regard to public expenditures—I mean that earnest and inexorable economy, which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts.

I close these brief observations by returning my thanks to the people of the State, for that expression of their good will and pleasure which brings me before you, and in this city, where for the first time I had the pleasure of making my personal acquaintance, the OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

The oath of office was then administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when Governor Allen was escorted to his room in the State House.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES assembled in the Senate Chamber and the oath of office was administered to Lieutenant Governor A. Hart. Mr. Hart spoke as follows:

LET GOVERNOR HART'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SIXTY-ONE I enter upon the office to which I have been chosen by the people of the State with a desire to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, and in such a way as to secure the rapid and correct transaction of the business which may come before the Senate. The constitution and laws of the State, so far as they are applicable, I understand, and will endeavor to carry out with the rules adopted by your body for its government, will be strictly observed. If mistakes are made you will correct them and I shall rely largely for my success and efficiency in this position upon your active co-operation and assistance.

Ohio, though one of the youngest in point of wealth and political power, stands among the very foremost of the States of the Union. With so many important interests to be protected and guarded there will be at all times a demand for legislative action, and those persons who look upon the office of a legislator as a mere sinecure, utterly misapprehend the duties and responsibilities of that position.

This Senate chamber is a place for earnest painstaking labor, and the session upon which we have entered will be in the highest sense, a harmonious working session. One of the great evils of our time is too much hasty legislation, and as a result every legislature is required to spend a portion of its time repealing or modifying enactments inconsiderately passed by its predecessor. To-day, it seems to me, the great need of the State is not so much the passage of laws as the modification and condensation of those in force.

While the legislation of the State is subject to criticism, it is a matter of profound satisfaction and pride that during the seventy-two years of the life of the State no charge of corruption has ever been justly made against any General Assembly of Ohio.

I anticipate a pleasant session and trust the work accomplished here will be not only of permanent value to the people but that all our deliberations will be conducted with that dignity and courtesy which so well become members of an important legislative assembly.

HO! FOR NEW ZEALAND!—Mr. Archibald Roane, the English laborer's friend, is less wise than otherwise. He reports to his people that the United States are not the place for them by any means; Canada is a good deal better, but even Canada is below par. He thinks New Zealand is the *terra desiderata* (which means that it is about the cheese) and advises them to his away thither in the spring. Mr. Arch is "settled in his belief that the United States does not furnish so promising a country for the English emigrant as the English Colonies. Canada, Australia and New Zealand are the three countries most talked of; and among these New Zealand is the one to become the favorite; for the people of that Colony are making the most strenuous efforts to procure immigrants."

ELECTED—HON. A. G. THURMAN was re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Ohio Legislature on Tuesday, all the Democratic members of both Houses giving him their votes. Ex-Governor Noyes was complemented with the Republican vote.

HENRY W. GLENN, fugitive from New York, says a London dispatch of Saturday last, was seen in Belfast, Ireland, but was not arrested, as the offence of which he was convicted does not come under the extradition treaty.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DAVIS, of Texas orders that those who have been chosen as legislators or other officers shall not attempt to assume the positions they claim, unless by further action of adequate authority such election may hereafter be validated. The position has been assumed by Gov. Davis in direct opposition to the sentiment of the country, and the President. He takes it, therefore, at his own peril, and of his party in his own State. If the Republicans of Texas think they can afford to pursue such a policy as this, they can hardly expect the party in the nation to help them in the quarrel. Whatever their rights may have been, they forfeited them by their course prior to the election. Having been defeated at the polls after using all possible means to secure a victory, it only remained for them to submit to the result of a law, the validity of which they had acknowledged by the most solemn public action. Having refused to do so they cannot expect support in bringing about the results aimed at.

The late Government of Spain has sent to the President a beautiful sword which is now in the possession of the State Department. It is one of the famous Toledo blades. On one side of the blade is inscribed a list of all the engagements in which Gen. Grant was engaged during the war of the Rebellion, and on the other side is the legend: "Let us have peace." The scabbard is of polished steel without ornaments, was sent through the American Legation at Madrid, and a special act of Congress is to be passed to enable the President to receive it. It was transmitted by Castelar, the Minister of War, and all the members of the Cabinet contributed to purchase it, Castelar himself being the principal donor.

A CAPITAL JOB.—Governor Dix, in his message to the New York Legislature, gives, as a specimen of the manner in which the contractors of that state rob the people in the erection of public buildings, some facts about the new Capitol at Albany now being constructed. The original estimate of the cost was \$4,000,000. The walls are now only one story high, and the amount expended is \$4,961,820. The estimated amount required for its completion is \$15,000,000, with the probability of its costing still more. It looks as though a "Committee of Seventy" were needed at the capital of the Empire State.

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, that the shortest possible route between the East and Great West is through St. Louis, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line. This road has gained surprising importance by reason of immense expenditures in the last two years, of over two million dollars besides earnings, improvements of roadway, in relaying their line with the best quality of new steel and iron rails, on broad gauge ties, and by substituting for ordinary cars, new reclining chair coaches, elegantly carpeted and fitted, with dressing rooms with toilet conveniences for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, without any extra charge. The line runs six fast Express trains between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, two more than any other road, and connected with all the Land Grant Roads in the West, and has adopted all the modern appliances for comfort, speed and safety against accidents, including night and day watchmen, who inspect the road before and after the passage of each train to see that everything is in order. We recommend those contemplating a trip West to take the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, it being the only line running through cars between St. Louis and Omaha, and for tickets on this excellent line refer our readers to any ticket agent selling through tickets to the West. For map circulars and timetables address either Geo. D. Teller, Buffalo, N. Y., or P. B. Goss, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish any information desired.

Bro. Spencer, of the *Times*, has something of the stoic's philosophy about him. He possesses himself with great sangfroid in contemplating the most moving catastrophes. He is as cool as a cucumber where other men would quail and tremble. Just see with what a devil-may-care manner he goes about the work of preparing the way for a case of phlebotomy—a singular meeting between the two leading organs of the country—the *Nations* of the local press. We imagine from the temper shown, that he would be just as unmoved if these two doughty old chaps should snuff out each other's tapers, and send one another to the place where the woodbine twines. But read:

"There's got to be a job of surveying done before the people of Ashtabula county and the world will be satisfied. Brother Reed says his *Telegraph* is the biggest paper printed in the county, and Brother Howells says his *Standard* covers more territory than the *Telegraph*, and being printed in the county, there must be a mistake somewhere. Surveyor Hopkins will hold himself in readiness for a hair-splitting job. We name Brother Rieg of the *Reporter*, and Brother Sperry of the *Age* for claimants. After the survey, if the claimants are not satisfied, Brother Coffin of the *Enterprise* will furnish the pistols and we'll serve the coffee."

The following complimentary notice, we cut from the *Wellington Enterprise* which explains itself. The Doctor and his partner both appear to be the right stamp of men to build up a wholesome community with:

DR. BARNES left here on last Monday morning to assume his duties in the firm of Bortree & Barnes, Ashtabula. The Doctor brought with him this place substantial recommendations of his professional ability, gentlemanly manners and business capacity, from the best citizens of his own county, and members of the Sixtieth General Assembly of this State, of which body he was one of the most important clerks during its session.

During his short stay among us, we have found him everything his recommendations call for, and a citizen of worth and merit, of whom any community may be proud.

We heartily recommend him to the citizens of Ashtabula, and wish him success in his new undertaking.

COST OF SEWING MACHINES.

The cheap sewing machine, the one whose price is so low as to be within the reach of every industrious family, is still a thing of the future, and is really a serious question in domestic economy, why it is that a thing which has become almost a necessity in every household still sells at a price confessedly so far above its actual cost that its manufacture is apparently inordinately profitable. But at the outset we are compelled to drop all talk of the monopoly and combination. The various companies are in active competition with each other. Each has its specialty, its attachment, its this, that or the other, which gives it in some one respect at least, a claim to superior excellence, and in the mysterious conclaves held by ladies over delicate fabrics, no subject is so earnestly or independently discussed as the relative merits of the different machines. Then again, the cheap machine is so impossible. Very good movements on decent stands have been sold at \$12, without seeming to affect the market of those valued at \$100, and by degrees the low price affair is withdrawn from the market, at first sight, it would seem destined to be master.

There are two explanations to be offered of this anomaly in trade. The most obvious, but not the real one, is in the fact that, marionettes have for a machine which shall be a parlor ornament as well as a utility. Women like to dignify the needle and surround it with the refinements of a cultivated home, and of course they will pay liberally for rosewood or black walnut cabinets, just as they

will pay for the elegant binding of a book, or give a dozen prices for a lace, which, to the masculine eye, is no better than cotton trumpery. The real secret of the cost of the machine is the expense attending its sale. No manufacturer waits for the coming of a purchaser. The machine is still a novelty and must be brought to the door, exhibited in the parlor, provided with instructors, and warranted for a year. Thousands of wagons are traversing the country to effect these things. They are left for inspection and trial, and sold on time, with small payments to be collected from month to month. The companies wisely relying on the ambition of any woman to own a sewing machine, leave it to her even if she has not a dollar. Even the humblest, more to them than to the more caroused and rich, perhaps, they provide instruction. The latter is a first necessity, for the reputation of the machine is involved. All these incidents are expensive, but they seem to be inseparable from the character of the business.

Estimates, which we suppose to be reliable, put the receipts of the manufacturer at about thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the original cost. There seems to be no doubt that the makers would be glad to rid themselves of all this outlay and risk which falls upon them under the agency system, but as yet it is to be unlearned, that merchants are not willing to buy them out and out, for the reason that the number of machines which any one merchant might expect to sell would not pay him for risk, advertising, personal appeal and cost of instruction. A parallel instance is found in the sales of pianos, which usually belong to the maker until they are paid for in the family. They, too, involve the commissions of agents and the cost of instructions. The parent who buys a piano for his child must learn in also the expense of music lessons. We do not see how this wide margin between the primary and the retail cost of the sewing machine can be rectified. No very low priced company has succeeded, for one or the other of two reasons. If the quality is poor, it fails for want of business; if it is good, for want of profits. A manufacturer in another State assures us that he has the best machine now produced—only he lacks the capital to put it in the market. The price at which he could afford to sell is so low that the canvasser could not earn a living.

Needful Advertiser.

List of Patents issued from the U. States Patent Office to Ohio Inventors, for the week ended Dec. 22nd, 1873, and each bearing that date of Patent Washington, D. C.

Hoisting Machine—John Darling, Cincinnati.

Water Wheel—J. Kunkle, Newton Falls.

Hydrant—J. Van Kannel and G. E. Newton, Cincinnati.

Furnace for Heating Soldering Iron—Burgess, Zanesville.

Valve G. R. Crane—Painesville.

Constructions of Cisterns—L. Howe, Oshesha.

Apparatus for Manufacturing Illuminating Gas—J. Muller and W. Muller, Dayton.

Machine for Driving Nails—A. Smith, Perryville.

Apparatus for Bending Coffin sides—J. P. Allen, Cincinnati.

Horse Rake—C. Edgar, Dayton.

Feed cage for Poultry—C. N. Morris, Cincinnati.

Iron Fence—N. Rogers, (2 Patents) Kenton.

Clothes Mangle—S. Short, (3 Patents) Cincinnati.

Connecting Rod—W. L. Snitzer, Zanesville.

We claim that Miss SAWYER'S SALVE is entirely different from all others.

That there are a great many good Salves offered for sale but none so good as Miss Sawyer's Salve.

That every family should have a box of it.

That it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do.

Put up in boxes at 50 cents each. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAW LOGS WANTED.

CASH will be paid by the undersigned for all kinds of NATIVE TIMBER LOGS, delivered at his mill.

Ashtabula, Jan. 12th, 1874.

J. H. BOGHEE.

Hardware.

CROSBY & WETHERWAX,

dealers in

Stoves, Shelf Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

Tinware.

Job work done to order.

WANTED.

OHIO BUTTER & CHEESE.

To be had by the subscriber at the lowest price. Delivery. The Highest Price paid. Please send what you have and how much you want for it.

J. H. B. O'RIEN.

30 Southside St., Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 8th, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

WILLIAMSON & WATROUS

respectfully announce to the citizens of Ashtabula and surrounding country that they are prepared at all times to make to order

ALL KINDS OF HAIRNESS,

and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of goods in their line, all made of the

Best Material,

and put together in the BEST STYLE of workmanship. Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call. We think that we can save it cost and give it to you at a lower price than you can get elsewhere. We are not a mere dealer in goods, but we are a manufacturer, and we are really a serious question in domestic economy, why it is that a thing which has become almost a necessity in every household still sells at a price confessedly so far above its actual cost that its manufacture is apparently inordinately profitable. But at the outset we are compelled to drop all talk of the monopoly and combination. The various companies are in active competition with each other. Each has its specialty, its attachment, its this, that or the other, which gives it in some one respect at least, a claim to superior excellence, and in the mysterious conclaves held by ladies over delicate fabrics, no subject is so earnestly or independently discussed as the relative merits of the different machines. Then again, the cheap machine is so impossible. Very good movements on decent stands have been sold at \$12, without seeming to affect the market of those valued at \$100, and by degrees the low price affair is withdrawn from the market, at first sight, it would seem destined to be master.

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